

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1917.

{ NO. 4,436.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. H. BARBER & SON.

No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

Advertisements not exceeding a square

inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will

be charged for each subsequent insertion. Yearly

advertisers can make contracts on liberal terms.

All advertisements will be continued until for-

feited when no particular time is specified, and

will be charged for accordingly. The circulation

of the Mercury enjoys, renders it a valuable

medium for advertising.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the dis-

cretion of the Publishers) until arrears are paid.

Weekly Almanac.

1847.	SUN	MOON	High
20 SATURDAY,	6 39 5	21 10 15	15
21 SUNDAY,	6 38 5	22 0 15	9
22 MONDAY,	6 37 5	23 0 15	2
23 TUESDAY,	6 36 5	24 0 15	53
24 WEDNESDAY,	6 35 5	25 0 15	44
25 THURSDAY,	6 34 5	26 0 15	33
26 FRIDAY,	6 33 5	27 0 15	20

MOON'S 1st q. 21st day, 10th hour, 20 m. morn'g.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE,

PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.

BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.

NEW YORK, do, 8 A. M.

FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.

WESTPORT, Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 A. M.

NEW SHOREHAM, Fridays, 8 A. M.

Office open till 7 P. M.

JOSEPH JOSLEN, Post Master.

DISCOUNT DAYS,

At the several Banks in this Town.

MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.

NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday even-

ing.

NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tues-

day afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday

morning.

BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday after-

noon.

TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

POET'S CORNER.

THE STAR AND CHILD.

A maiden walked at eventide

Beside a clear and placid stream,

And smiled as in its depths she saw

A trembling star's reflected beam.

She smiled until the beam was lost,

As 'cross the sky a cloud was driven,

And then she sighed, and then forgot

The star was shining still in Heaven.

A mother sat beside life's stream,

Watching a dying child at dawn,

And smiled, as in its eyes she saw

A hope that it might still live on.

She smiled until the eyelids closed,

But watched for breath until the even;

And then she wept, and then forgot

The child was living still in Heaven.

N. Y. Tribune.

From the Cincinnati Atlas.

A YOUNG POETESS.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to introduce to your

readers a young poetess whose productions have

never yet met the public eye. ELIZABETH TUN-

ING, the daughter of the following lines, is a

young girl between twelve and thirteen years old.

Since her sixth year, she has resided upon the

prairies of Illinois. She has never attended

school more than a single term, and whatever

mental culture she has acquired is the result of

her own efforts aided by intelligent parents. Po-

etical thoughts appear to be the spontaneous

spring of her mind, and it seems always to be

her highest gratification to give them form and

embodiment in words. If any of those now

acknowledged favorites of the muses gave a bright

promise at the same age, I am unable to name

them. When we consider her years and opportu-

nities, you will I think agree with me, that she is

as fine an exemplification as has lately been seen

of the old truth—"Poc nactus non fit," poetic tal-

ent is the gift of God, not the acquirement of

man.

The specimen here given was written last spring,

and was evidently suggested by the natural im-

agery around her.

Come Forth.

Come forth, come forth! the fresh spring gale

is sweeping.

O'er forest, late oppressed with winter's gloom;

Upon the early flowers the rain-drops weeping,

Have just called forth their beauty and their

bloom.

Come forth, come forth.

The drooping blue-bell from the rude blast shrink-

ing.

Doth bloom once more beneath the sheltering

SELECTED TALE.

The Two Weddings;

OR THE POOR STUDENT.

BY MRS. MARY FISHER AMES.

"O, Florence, who do you think I saw

riding with student Porter just now?" said

Kate Winters, as she entered the room

where her cousin was sitting. Florence

Bently raised her eyes from the book she

was reading, as Kate continued. "You

will not guess, I am sure, so I must tell you.

Well, it was no other than Maria Somers,

the reputed heiress of twenty thousand dol-

lars."

"Charles Porter has the privilege of rid-

ing with any one he fancies, I suppose,"

said Florence with something of bitterness

in her tone, as she took up a withered rose-

bud, and commenced tearing it in pieces.

"Certainly, dear Florence, but until you

came, she never would receive his atten-

tions, and has publicly said, although he

may not have heard it, that she never

would marry a man whose father was

nothing but a country store-keeper. But,

come, cousin of mine, our New England

winds are chilling your southern blood,

even in the bright month of June; let us

go into the parlor where I left a cheerful

fire blazing."

Florence Bently was an orphan. She

came from Virginia immediately after the

death of her parents, and it was generally

supposed that she did so from necessity.—

Her uncle Winters having a large family

to support, many wondered that he per-

formed so cheerfully the part of a father,

to the beautiful girl thus thrown upon his

bounty. Kate was the eldest of the family,

and she seemed to regard Florence as a

superior being. She consulted her upon

every occasion, and nothing was done with-

out her approbation. Perfect confidence

existed between them, and yet they resem-

bled each other no more than the flashing

diamond and the dewey rose-bud. All

loved, yet few dared to approach the beau-

tiful Florence, while every one caressed the

sweet Kate, as though she was still a child.

The College students soon found where

they could while away a pleasant hour, as

their neglected lessons could testify.—

Charles Porter was the first whom rumor

assigned to the beautiful southerner; but

not long did he hold the place, wealth was

his idol; and although he loved with a

passion, such as he may not feel again,

pride forbade, and he left the field to those

"who could afford to marry a poor girl be-

cause she was pretty." Florence saw him

depart with a mingled feeling of sadness

and scorn. Sadness that she must forever

crush a bright hope, and scorn of his pride

that led him to leave her for one more wealthy

than herself.

As the cousins entered the parlor, Kate

sprang to the table, and snatching a couple

of cards which lay on it, exclaimed—

"Here, Florence, are the invitations for

the picnic on the mountain to-morrow, and

yours is from Edward Wheaton, the poor

student, as he is sometimes called. Shall

you go?" she continued almost breathless,

as Florence took the card.

"Why not, Kate?" said Florence, with

a smile, the rose hue on her cheek deep-

ened to a crimson.

"Why, you know he is poor, and that he

the rugged hills of New-Hampshire. But

she toiled on, and at last reached the top,

although she was obliged to lean heavily on

the arm that supported her. Edward Wheat-

on had loved the beautiful and gifted being

who now leaned upon him for support al-

most to adoration; but he had loved with-

out hope. He had looked upon her as a

bright star, that he might gaze upon and

love, but must not hope to call his own.—

His early life had been a sad one. His

father died before he had learned to speak

his name, and his mother followed before

he had reached the age of fourteen. But

he had struggled on, and in three months

more he would complete his studies. As

he seated Florence upon the rude seat, con-

structed for the occasion, he whispered—

"The last part of our journey, Miss

Bently, though toilsome to you, will be to

me a scene on which memory will ever love

to linger."

A bright blush suffused the before pale

cheek of Florence, that passed all unnotic-

ed, save by him who called it forth. Re-

freshments were soon prepared, and there

they dined, with the bright blue sky of

June above their heads, and the beautiful

Connecticut spread far before them, as it

meandered slowly around the mountain.—

All were happy, even Miss Somers forgot

for awhile her dislike to country manners,

and participated in the rural scene. By

her side was the polished Charles Porter,

watching every look, and showing her every

act of devotion. The day passed too quickly,

and it was not until the bright stream be-

low them began to deepen in shade, that

any one spoke of returning. They all

reached their homes safely, if we except

our sweet Florence and the poor student.—

They both discovered, when alone and

revolving over the events of the day, that

each has lost a heart either previous to or

during the excursion. How they support-

ed the loss, the sequel will show.

As soon as Charles Porter had finished

his studies, the elite of the village were

summoned to witness his nuptials with Ma-

ria Somers. Mr. Winters' family, includ-

ing Florence, were invited; and although

it was generally known that she was the

betrothed of Edward Wheaton, he was left

out of the extended invitation. But Flo-

rence attended; and in her usual dignified

manner, offered her congratulations to the

happy couple.

And now, for the pleasure of my lady

readers, I will give them a description of

the wedding dress of the heiress. The

robe worn on the occasion, was composed

of rich satin with a white ground, dotted

with guady scarlet stars; and what made it

still more ludicrous, two gentlemen wore

waistcoats selected from the same pattern.

She wore a gold chain, crossed in front, at-

tached, minus the watch, to a cord worn

about the waist. A brilliant pin sparkled

upon her bosom, which gave back the flash

to the showy bracelet that encircled her

arm. Her hair was braided and gathered

to the back of her head, where it coiled

around a bunch of artificial flowers—half

rose and half violet. Such was the dress

of the bride of the fastidious Charles Por-

ter. That he observed it we may not say;

but when Florence approached, dressed, as

spectators, a fairer vision of richness and

elegance can hardly be imagined. Her

dress was of the richest satin, purely em-

broidered, over which fell a half skirt of

Brussels lace. A veil that a princess might

have envied fell from the back of her head

half hiding the delicate orange blossom

nestling in the dark hair. A pearl brace-

let, worn because it was the gift of Edward

was the only ornament. As she entered

the room, Mrs. Porter whispered—

"I really wonder how Mr. Winters can

afford it! But I suppose he is so glad to

get rid of her, that he intends to make it

a general season of rejoicing."

Charles, by a look, checked his wife

from this breach of good manners, as the

ceremony proceeded. As soon as it was

over and the guests had partaken of the

bride's cake, (imported from Boston,) a

splendid equipage drove up to the door,

and the poor student, gently disengaging

his beautiful bride from the embrace of her

wedding relatives, handed her into it, and

then springing to her side, the carriage

rolled away from the intense gaze of the

spectators. Mrs. Winters enjoyed their

surprise for a few moments, and then said—

"You are probably surprised at the sud-

den departure of my niece, and I owe you

an apology for so long keeping her circum-

stances unknown to you. She is not the

poor relation so generally supposed, but

possesses wealth, the interest of which

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. **SECOND SESSION.**

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 11.

In the SENATE.—The appeal of Mr. Bidger, against the decision of the Chair yesterday, that the resolution of privilege must lay over one day under the rule, when objected to, the Vice President said he had consulted precedents and authorities at length, and found nothing to change his decision.

Mr. Bidger made an argument against the decision of the Chair, and argued that the decision was not one of privilege. Mr. Webster said that however worded, it was not a resolution, but was an order to exclude certain persons from privileges granted them, and no more was required to lay over under rule, than an order to clear the galleries.

Mr. Allen moved to lay the appeal on the table. Negatived, 21 to 27.

Mr. Yulee said the article in the Union charged the Senate with treason. The dignity of the Senate was involved.

The decision of the Chair was then reversed, 21 to 25. The resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

The three million bill was taken up, and Mr. Corwin addressed the Senate. His speech produced quite a sensation.

Mr. Bigby has the floor for to-morrow. In the HOUSE.—Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to close the debate on the three million bill, on Saturday at 3 o'clock. Ordered to lay on the table, 81 to 71.

The bill was then taken up, and Messrs. Dobbin and Giles addressed the Committee in favor of the bill, but in opposition to the proviso.

Mr. Gordon followed in favor of the bill and proviso.

The Committee rose, and a message was received from the President, announcing that he had signed the ten regiment bill.

Communications were received from the Treasury Department, in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the expenses incurred in the preparation of the tariff of 1846; and from the War Department, stating the expenditures of 1846 of the contingent fund of the military department.

The joint resolution of thanks to General Taylor, with amendments from the Senate, was received, and referred to the Military Committee.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 12.

In the SENATE.—A bill to establish a United States Court at Key West, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, and passed.

The bill to make attachments issuing from the United States Courts conform to the laws of the States, was passed.

The resolution to exclude the editors and reporters of the Union from the privileges of the floor and the reporters' gallery, was taken up, and that part relating to reporters was withdrawn.

Debate ensued, in which Messrs. Yulee, Allen, Sevier and Tarney took part. The debate was of a desultory character, and the subject under consideration was lost sight of towards the close.

Mr. Tarney, in his remarks, hinted that a balance of power party existed on his side of the chamber, headed by an aspirant for the Presidency, and upon which rested the responsibility of the defeat of measures intended for the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Calhoun replied that the Senator had uttered a gross libel on him, if he supposed he could be governed in his course by any aspirations.

A very exciting debate ensued, in which Messrs. Tarney, Calhoun, Yulee, Butler and others participated, and which became personal between Messrs. Tarney and Butler.

The Senate adjourned, without voting on the resolution.

In the HOUSE.—Mr. Rathbun offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate forthwith the names of the secret agents or inspectors employed by the Department; these not having been given in the Secretary's recent report, in reply to the resolution heretofore adopted. He claimed for this, as a privileged question, immediate consideration.

Mr. Dromgoole objected, and the chair decided that it was not a question of privilege. Mr. Rathbun appealed from this decision remarking that the Secretary had stated the number of secret inspectors at nine; whereas from letters received, it appeared that fifteen had been employed in the State of New Jersey alone.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the appeal was laid on the table.

A resolution was then adopted to close the debate on the three million bill at 12 o'clock, Monday; and the bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and speeches were made by Messrs. Stephens, Dillingham, Milton Brown, Collier and Harwanson.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 13.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Ritchie of the Union newspaper was expelled from the floor by a vote of 27 to 21.

In the HOUSE.—A message from the President was received, asking that provision might be made for the appointment of field officers in the new Regiments—also recommending a tax on tea and coffee, and a reduction in the price of public lands.

The message is quite a long one, and after being read by the Clerk, was referred to various Committees.

Hon. John Quincy Adams took his seat in the House to-day.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 15.

In the SENATE.—Mr. Webster offered two resolutions; first, that the War with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to the Union; and second, that our government ought to signify to Mexico that the United States does not desire to

annex that republic, and is ready to

treat for peace, for a liberal adjustment of claims, and for a just indemnity for injuries due by either government to the citizens of the other. On Mr. Webster's motion, the resolutions were laid on the table to be called up hereafter.

The bill to provide for the construction of four steam frigates was passed.

The bill to extend naval pensions for five years was passed.

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Bigby defended the administration, and alleged that the annexation of Texas was the immediate cause of the war.

Mr. Badger has the floor for to-morrow. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—The "Three Million bill," was taken up, and Mr. Pendleton addressed the Committee briefly. At 12 o'clock the Committee proceeded to vote on sundry amendments which had been proposed, and which were rejected. Mr. Hamlin proposed an amendment to the Wilmot proviso, which was adopted, 110 to 99.

Mr. Dromgoole offered a substitute for the whole bill, and this Mr. Ashmun moved to amend by adding the Wilmot proviso. The motion prevailed, 105 to 77.

The substitute was then rejected. The Committee rose and reported the original bill to the House, with one amendment to the Wilmot proviso. The previous question was demanded, and the amendment agreed to, 115 to 105.

Mr. Brockenbrough rose to a question of privilege, and read a charge made by Mr. Westcott in the Senate on Saturday, of corruption against the Administration, the Senate, the House, &c., and offered a series of resolutions for the appointment of a Committee of one member from each State to investigate the matter and report, and if advisable, the report and result should be submitted to the Senate for its action.

The chair decided that resolutions such as these could not be entertained by the House. Mr. Brockenbrough appealed and made a speech in explanation of his motive, declaring that the charges were of a character that demanded the consideration of the House. The decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Committee appointed to investigate charges against the reporter of the Union, asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, and were discharged accordingly.

The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Reuben Chapman in the chair. The Committee rose about 4 o'clock without a quorum, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

In the SENATE.—Resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and Pennsylvania against permitting slavery in any territory acquired by or annexed to the Union, were presented by Messrs. Cameron and Corwin.

Mr. Benton from the Military Committee reported a bill to organize the ten regiments into brigades and divisions; each brigade to consist of not less than two regiments; each division not less than two brigades; general officers to be discharged immediately after the termination of the war; volunteers now in Mexico may be enlisted, if they choose, and made regulars; the President is authorized to fill vacancies in volunteer officers by promotions, or raise elections to be held for that purpose; soldiers are deprived of any lien upon the soldier's pay, or of their right to receive any soldier's pay from the paymaster.

The appropriation for dry docks at Kittery, Philadelphia, and Pensacola, was passed in the Senate, in the shape they came from the House.

The bill was then laid by, and the three million bill taken up. Mr. Badger addressed the Senate at length.

After an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE.—The bill for the admission of Wisconsin into the Union was passed.

Bills were reported making appropriation for naval pensions, and to create the office of Surveyor General of Oregon, which were read twice and referred.

Resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio were presented for the increase of the pay of volunteers, and complimentary to Generals Scott and Taylor.

Mr. Carroll, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, with a recommendation that the Senate amendment be agreed to.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi moved to amend, by directing, also, the presentation of gold medals to Generals Butler, Henderson, Twiggs, Worth, Quitman, and the nearest relative of General Hamer, and expressing regret at the death of the latter. The amendment was adopted, 131 to 21, and thus amended, the amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

Resolutions were presented from the Legislature of Illinois, favorable to the alteration of the Constitution, so as to change the tenure by which the judges of the United States hold office.

Bills were reported from the Military Committee, to regulate enlistments for the army and marine corps, and to provide for an additional number of surgeons in the navy.

A bill was taken up to regulate the mileage of members, but without action, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In the SENATE.—The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the dry dock appropriation left as it came from the House. Sundry amendments were adopted, and among them was one authorizing an additional number of Assistant Surgeons. The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The three million bill was then taken up,

Mr. Chalmers giving the floor to Mr. Colquitt, for whom he had obtained it.

Mr. Colquitt spoke at length in vindication of the President from the charge of attempting to stifle debate or dictate to Congress through the columns of the Union newspaper.

Mr. Butler then obtained the floor, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The amendments of the House to the revolutionary pension bill, and a bill to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court were concurred in, and the rest of the day devoted to private bills.

In the HOUSE.—Bills passed to regulate the mileage of members of Congress, to establish a Court at Key West, and an additional land District in Wisconsin.

Bills were reported read twice, and referred, providing for an additional number of General Officers and for other purposes; to increase the revenue derived from duties on imports and reduce the price of public lands; and for the benefit of disabled seamen.

A communication was received from the Secretary of State in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the trade, productions, &c., of Oriental nations with which the United States have no treaties.

A report from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the public contracts was received.

The amendments of the Senate to the Naval Pension bill were further amended by the House and then agreed to.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of our additional steamships was read twice and referred.

A resolution was adopted calling for the names, ages, time of death, &c., of revolutionary pensioners.

The bill to establish a new territorial Government in Alaska was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, the Committee rose and reported amendments—one changing the name from *Alaska* to *Minasota*. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A bill was reported and read twice to promote the education of indigent deaf and dumb persons.

The New TARIFF BILL.—The bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, proposes that from and after the passage of this act, 20 PER CENT on tea and coffee.

TEN PER CENT on loaf sugar, and other refined sugars, and on coal, bar iron, manufactured by rolling, on pig iron, round iron, on brown rods of 3-16 to 1-2 of an inch diameter, and on spike rods of 1-2 to 1-4 of an inch diameter, and on scroll rods, rolled or hammered, wood screws of iron, spikes, cast or wrought, white and red lead.

FIVE PER CENT on Manufacturers of Cotton, if dyed, colored, printed or stained, exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, and manufacturers of cotton not dyed, colored, printed or stained, exceeding in value 20 cents per square yard.

The act, to cease two years after peace with Mexico, but the amount to be collected on all goods imported before that day.

That all lands belonging to the U. S., which have been in the market and subject to entry for not less than ten years or over fifteen years, may be entered at one dollar per acre, over 16 and not over 25 years 75 cents per acre, more than 25 and 30 cents.

That part of the act to take effect May 1st, 1847, to continue during the war, and for six months thereafter.

Mr. McKay has given notice that he will call for action upon this bill on Monday next.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

In the SENATE.—After the presentation of memorials and petitions, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, discussed, and laid over.

Mr. Butler of South Carolina, made an able speech in favor of the Three Million Bill. He was followed by Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island.

In the HOUSE.—Two hours were spent upon the Wisconsin Post Route Bill.

The Committee on Commerce reported bills relative to harbors in Wisconsin. Some amendments were offered, embracing the whole subject of River and Harbor appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19.

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The bill to make attachments issuing from the United States Courts conform to the laws of the States, was passed.

The resolution to exclude the editors and reporters of the Union from the privileges of the floor and the reporters' gallery, was taken up, and that part relating to reporters was withdrawn.

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A young rascal entered a house in this city while the servants were preparing dinner, and robbed the table of a lot of silver, when he heard a footstep and immediately hid himself under the table. The servant girl came in, missed the silver, made a search, found the thief, and he was arrested.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—A movement is on foot among the Odd Fellows of this city for the relief of the sufferers in Ireland, which is worthy of the benevolence they profess. The purpose is to charter a vessel to Ireland, so that any parties desiring to forward articles of food or clothing can do so free of expense.

HEAVY BUSINESS.—The number of individuals committed to the Tombs on Monday was 51, every one of whom was arrested for stealing. The clerks in the police office were so busy that they could neither go to dinner nor supper.

A FATAL VALENTINE.—A young woman named Margaret Craig, who lived as a servant in a house in Broadway, on Monday afternoon received a valentine which affected her so fatally that she procured a large dose of laudanum, and retired to her bed room, where she took unusual pains in arranging and curling her hair, as if for a ball, and having finished this part of her toilet, she washed her entire person, as is done to dead bodies preparatory to the grave clothes being put on. She then went into bed and swallowed the contents of a large phial of laudanum, which caused her death this morning.—*Journal of Commerce.*

POVERTY AND AVARICE.—A woman named Betty Rich, lately came to her death, in a miserable hotel in town, by her clothes catching fire. She was apparently in such a destitute condition, that her neighbors were called upon to pay the expenses of the funeral, when a certain drawer was examined and found to contain a bond and mortgage for \$2800; a Savings Bank book where stood \$100 to her credit; and also about \$40 in gold and silver. And this a specimen of the miserly impostors who infest the city. It is understood that this woman has left a daughter who is married, but of whom no recent trace can be found. It is hoped that she may be enabled to claim and receive her mother's property, which is worth \$3000 in ready cash.—*Express.*

The Board of Brokers in New York have appropriated two thousand dollars for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

BOSTON CITY NEWS.

BOLD ROBBERY.—In the Police Court, yesterday, Mary Murphy made a complaint against a man named Patrick Rogers, for knocking her down, on Saturday afternoon at her house in Granite place, and then taking from her dress pocket \$41. Rogers is in the habit of going to various houses in that neighborhood to collect ashes and grease. Mrs. Murphy says that at the time of the robbery she cried murder, and another occupant of the building heard the cry. A warrant was issued for Rogers' arrest, and he was taken into custody this morning by Officer Starkweather, and brought before the Court. The examination into the charge was postponed to Tuesday next, and Rogers ordered to give bail in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at that time.—Mrs. Murphy is said to be a hard-working woman, and she says that she had saved the money from her earnings for the purpose of sending it to her relatives in Ireland.

Traveller 16th.

A MORNING CALL.—Yesterday morning, while the lad was opening the clothing store of Mr. Andrew Smith, Jr., at the corner of Congress and Lindall sts., two men stepped short at the door, and while one engaged the lad in conversation, the other one went in and helped himself to about \$100 worth of clothes, and made his exit by the Lindall st. door.—*Post.*

ASSISTANCE FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.—Nearly \$1900 was raised in a short time yesterday by the enterprising benevolence of two gentlemen of this city, to relieve the destitute condition of Company A, Volunteers. The subscriptions were in small sums, not exceeding \$5 and \$10 each, except in a few instances. No sooner was the money collected than it was promptly appropriated to its purpose. A fatigue suit and under clothes for each member of the company was at once ordered, and we understand that Mr. John Simmons, of Quincy Hill, has benevolently come forward and will furnish the articles at cost. We are glad to record such an instance of promptness in affording efficient relief.

Atlas.

Bradley Morgan, who was awaiting his trial for robbing a room-mate of \$20 in gold, died on Tuesday morning, of inflammation of the bowels.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of Mr. Henry Bailey, for many years a hatter and fur dealer at No. 13 Court street, yesterday evening by his own hands. Mr. Bailey has lately become somewhat embarrassed in his pecuniary affairs and this is supposed to have been the cause of the rash act. Poison was the material used by him to effect his purpose, and of this he is supposed to have taken three different kinds, laudanum, corrosive sublimate and prussic acid.—*Transcript of Saturday.*

Ship Hanover, of Bath, at this port, 577 tons, proceeds to Philadelphia to load for Liverpool, at 75 6d per bbl for flour and 24d per bushel for corn in sacks; ship Camera of Boston, 385 tons, for Baltimore and Ireland, at 8s per bbl, and 5 shillings per bushel; bark Florence, of Bath, 349 tons, for Philadelphia and London, at 8s 6d per bbl, and 28d per bushel, and a new bark of 400 tons, launched at Medford on Monday, to load here for Ireland at 20d per bushel for corn in sacks.—*Daily Ad.*

The bark Smyrna of Wiscasset was chartered on Monday, by Mr. Nathaniel Winsor, Jr., for Government, to take the two remaining companies of the Massachusetts Regiment to Mexico. The terms are \$2600 for the first month, and \$1800 per month after.—*Atlas.*

ARMY & NAVY NEWS.

APPORTIONMENT OF TROOPS UNDER THE NEW LAW.—We learn that an apportionment of troops under the army bill which has just been passed by Congress has been made. It is determined with reference to the whole number of troops that each State or district has had or will have in the service. From her population and resources, New York should have a regiment and a half of those troops, but in consideration that she sent forth the California regiment, and that the last regiment furnished by her will remain in service throughout the war, seven companies will probably be allotted to her of these last. New Jersey and New York together will furnish one regiment; New England one; Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania one; Ohio, Indiana and Illinois one, of which Ohio will furnish five companies. The regiment of horse will also be divided out among the States by companies. Of the seven companies of infantry assigned to New York, the city can have but one. The field officers of that regiment, with the exception of one, will be taken from the State of New York.

N. Y. Post.

We have received the following letters from an officer of the fleet:—

JOHN ADAMS, Jan. 9, 1847.—The Commodore keeps this ship out on the block ade, and I have consequently but small opportunity to learn the news, let what may be transpiring in the country or the squadron.

The St. Mary's, the Porpoise, and the Albany have arrived safely; the first named left here for Brazil some days since.

We have just experienced a terrific Norther, by far the heaviest storm that I have ever witnessed. Our good ship rode it out, although short of an anchor, lost in a Norther at Tampico. There is no "lee" at Green Island anchorage, and you may easily conceive the degree of comfort involved in our condition for twenty-three mortal hours, for so long did the hurricane rage.

The Princeton is on her way towards us from San Anton, and presume she will relieve us for a few days, on account of the illness of Capt. McCluney, who is down with an attack of bilious intermittent fever.

MIDSHIPMAN ROGERS.—A letter from Antonio Lizarzo, dated on the 13th ultimo, informs us that some of the officers in the squadron have had an opportunity of corresponding with Rogers since his imprisonment. He writes in fine spirits, and says that, although he is restricted to the flag-room of the barracks, with the use of a small court, he is still treated with great kindness and consideration. General Landero, the commandant of Vera Cruz, called on him every day while he was in town, and, as we have already stated, La Vega visited him on his return to Mexico, and promised to procure for him his liberty.—*Picayune.*

The ship of the line Ohio touched at Norfolk in her passage to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of completing her crew from the receiving ship Pennsylvania. She will take on board 100 men in a few days, by which time orders are expected from the Navy Department for her to proceed to the Gulf of Mexico and join our squadron off Vera Cruz.

THE CAMP.—The U. S. Gazette says, that a private letter from the Camp, mentions the great joy manifested by the regular officers, on the arrival of Gen. Scott, and the unwillingness of some of the volunteer officers to submit themselves to his strict discipline. For Example: General Scott was astonished, shortly after his arrival, with the sight of lights in a tent. He directed a proper officer to go and order them to be extinguished. The order was obeyed, notwithstanding some Captains, a Colonel, &c., were in the midst of a very interesting game of cards. This brought one of the officers, early next morning, to the commanding General's quarters, but he found the bayonet of the sentinel dropped across the entrance. He blustered, but had to depart without obtaining admission.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The army correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune corrects an error that crept into the newspapers touching the alarm that occurred some weeks ago at Saltillo. Rumor had it that Gen. Worth was retreating on Monterey. This the General never thought of doing. He heard, from the most reliable source, that Santa Anna contemplated a rapid movement against Saltillo, with some 20,000 men, and sent a messenger to Gen. Wool, whose command was at Parras, about one hundred miles distant, informing him of an expected attack, and prepared in the mean time to give the enemy a warm reception, had not the rapid march of Gen. Wool to Saltillo induced Santa Anna to abandon the attempt, if he ever contemplated it, which is very doubtful.

THE REMAINS OF LIEUT. INGE RECOVERED.—The editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal of the 3d inst., learns that the remains of Lieut. Inge's supposed to have been destroyed in the explosion of the Tuscaloosa, have been recovered, uninjured, from the river, and will be sent on to Tuscaloosa.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—Companies A, Capt. Webster, and D, Capt. Felt, are expected to sail for Brazil to-morrow, in the bark Baring Brothers. It is said that Capt. Webster will command the detachment. The other companies will be detained a short time. On Saturday, companies A and D, on board the Baring Brothers were paid off; and the other companies will receive their pay to-day.—*Boston Transcript of Monday.*

The State of Ohio expended \$30,000 in raising, equipping, subsisting and transporting its three regiments of volunteers to the seat of war.

BY THE MAILS.

The Cumberland Valley Bridge at Harrisburg, which was destroyed by fire, is now rebuilt, and is an immense structure. The entire length of the bridge is three thousand nine hundred and ninety-two feet, or within eight feet of four thousand. It is built upon an improved double lattice plan—the invention of Mr. Kirkbridge—there being two single and two double segments of lattice. There are twenty-three spans, averaging one hundred and seventy-three feet, and two arched viaducts—one fifty-three feet and the other eighty-four feet long.—There are two carriage ways, above which, immediately under the roof, is the railway track. The entire cost of the bridge is about \$95,000, of which about \$15,000 were required to repair the damages occasioned by the several accidents.

Philad. North Amer.

HUDSON PRINT WORKS BURNED.—On Friday morning, at 1 o

NEWPORT MERCURY,
NEWPORT.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1847.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The Trustees of the Rhode Island Historical Society have recommended to the inhabitants of the several towns of Little Compton, Tiverton, Bristol, Warren, Barrington and Cumberland to appoint at the April Town Meeting a committee of at least two persons each, to meet at Bristol on Tuesday the 30th of April next, to consult and agree upon a time and place for a celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the annexation of those towns to Rhode Island.

It will be recollected by those acquainted with the early history of this State, that the above named towns originally made part of the Plymouth Colony, but were included in the Charter limits of Rhode Island after a controversy with Massachusetts, which lasted for more than eighty years, it was decided by the King in Council in favor of Rhode Island, by this decision the latter in 1747 extended her jurisdiction over the disputed territory.

Tiverton Heights, near the Stone Bridge in Tiverton, and some day in mid-summer is suggested as the proper time and place for the Celebration.

Rev. J. O. CHAPMAN, D. D., of Jamaica Plain, (Mass.) has declined the call of the 2d Baptist Church in this town, of which he was formerly pastor.

Rev. WASHINGTON VAN ZANDT was to lecture last week before the Masonic Lodge at Syracuse, on "the compatibility of Religion and Learning."

The Old Stone Mill, Newport, R. I.
2d Editors.

Anxious in common with many other persons, both residents and visitors in this venerable and ancient town, to obtain, if possible, some correct information concerning the origin and design of what is commonly known by the name of the "Old Stone Mill," standing on the land of Gov. Gibbs, in Mill street, Permit me to solicit such information through your columns. I should be pleased to read any account whether traditional, supposititious, or actually true, that any one may communicate. Any centenaries living in this or some parts foreign, and any one younger than a centenary, who will furnish such intelligence, will confer a great favor upon many.

A Visitor.
Newport, Feb. 19, 1847.

Mr. W. R. PHILLIPS, has our thanks for New York papers.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The Providence Journal says:—Mr. Frazer, who lives at the Spring Green Factory, was stopped on the Pawtuxet road, near Arthur Green's tavern, early Thursday evening, by three men. He was knocked down, and one of the robbers held a pistol over him, while another rifled his pockets of twenty-five dollars. Mr. Frazer was walking by the side of his wagon when he was attacked. The same men made two other attempts to stop travellers on the road, but in both cases the horses were too quick for them. Mr. Frazer was severely wounded by the blows of the ruffians.

The New Orleans Bulletin is printed upon paper made at a mill owned by the proprietor of that paper. This mill is the first one ever successfully worked at the South, and promises to do a profitable business.

COLORED TROOPS.—The Newburyport Herald recommends the employment of a few regiments of free colored blacks on the Mexican coast, during the approaching summer, provided the war is not ended previously.

The Rochester Daily Democrat exposes to public abhorrence a rascal by the name of Daniel G. Unthank, who, within some fourteen years has married and successively abandoned at least three, and it is said five wives. His last victim was a Miss Lydia Bush, of Rochester.

The steamer May Queen, of Zanesville, Ohio, was burned last week, with 1500 barrels of flour on board. Nearly all the loss covered by insurance.

A new Catholic Cathedral is to be erected at Dubuque, Iowa, next summer. It is to be a cruciform plan, 177 feet long and 100 feet wide. The old walls will be 60 feet high, and the tower 177 feet high, measuring from the ground. This, when finished, will be the most magnificent building in the Northwest.

ESCAPE FROM JAIL.—Five prisoners escaped from the jail in Canton, St. Lawrence county, on the night of the 8th. They took down the stove pipe, which passed through their cell, enlarged the aperture in the chimney, and thus obtained entrance to the debtors' room. From this apartment they succeeded in reaching the yard, and then finally escaped into the street.

FOOD FOR EUROPE.—There are now seventeen square-rigged vessels at Norfolk, Va., loaded, or to load, with corn for Europe. They will carry the bulk of 315,000 bushels. Upwards of 400,000 bushels have been shipped from Norfolk within four weeks.

The price of fire wood at Saltillo ranges from \$35 to \$40 per cord.

Distress in Ireland.

The Philadelphia Friend of the 6th inst., contains the following pathetic extract of a letter written by one who for several years resided in Pennsylvania but subsequently returned to Ireland, her native country.

The letter is dated December 28th, 1846.

"At the moment of my writing, the dead and the dying are around us, and unless the Lord in mercy stay his hand, this country will soon be one wide charnel-house. All local means are inefficient. All the resident gentry (for many have fled from the horrors they could not relieve) are straining every nerve to keep alive their famished neighbors. My sister and I who are now sole residents of D. manor, buy Indian meal at the enormous price of eighteen pounds per ton in Cork, and sell it out at our own kitchen, at a reduced price to our starving neighbors, and give it to those who cannot buy; but our own means are too narrow to permit us to continue this much longer. Oh, my dear friend, in your blessed land of plenty you cannot conceive our misery. People are dying by hundreds; in the next parish to ours the dead are without coffins. The prospect before us is fearful. An unusually early and severe frost set in; clothing, bed-clothes, all pawned for food, and the suffering of cold added to hunger. The pig, (the Irish cottier's wealth) the fowls by which many lived, gone, starved, and in many cases drowned by the owners when they could feed them no more. Oh, if you saw the sight I saw yesterday; above two hundred men, tattered, looking more like skeletons than human beings, with despair on every feature, toiling on a road they were making, and not one probably having tasted food since the day before; and in the mountain wilds, the women and children perishing by hundreds. A man's day's hire will hardly earn what keeps himself alive, and though an Irishman would give his last morsel to his child, yet he must keep it himself, for if he perishes, his family must perish with him."

"In former times it was said in Ireland, that the best potato in the bowl was for the widow, the fatherless and the houseless wanderer, and for the hungry, the Irish Cottier was ever ready to share his last. But now there is not one to divide the daily morsel—if he even has, such is consumed at once, and he has nothing left to save the starving neighbors from dying at his door."

"Oh that our American sisters could see the laborers on our roads, albed-bodied men scarcely clad, famishing with hunger, with despair in their once cheerful faces. Staggering at their work, yet striving to earn the meal which is to keep life in them to earn another—too probably having tasted no food since the day before. Oh that they could see on the post mortem examination of hundreds who have died of hunger on the roads, where they work almost to the last gasp, that not a particle of food is found in their contracted stomachs. Oh that they could see the fever and famine-stricken family huddled together on their bundle of damp straw, with one or more corpses among them, which the survivors have not strength to drag from beside them."

"Oh that they could see the dead father, mother or child lying coffinless, and hear the screams of the survivors around them, caused not by sorrow but in the agony of hunger, they whose hands and hearts are ever open to compassion, would unite in one mighty effort to save Ireland from such misery."

"The enormous price of Indian meal and provisions of every sort, puts it beyond the reach of the poor to buy, and those who would gladly give to them, from the same cause have it not in their power."

"Fever and other deadly diseases have followed in the train of famine, and unless some extraordinary aid can be obtained, Ireland must soon become one vast Lazarus house of the dying and the dead."

THE WILMOT PROVISION.—The following is the form in which the Wilmot Provision passed in the House of Representatives.

"Provided, further, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any territory on the continent of America which shall hereafter be acquired by or annexed to the United States by virtue of this appropriation, or in any other manner whatever, except for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; Provided, always, that every person escaping into such territory from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed out of said territory to the power claiming his or her labor or service."

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—A vein of gold, said to be one of the richest in the United States, has been discovered on the lands of Mr. D. Merrill, in the vicinity of Asheboro, N. C. The ore by rough process, will yield \$50 worth of the pure metal to the bushel.

A man in Philadelphia has received \$10,000 as damages in a suit for alleged false imprisonment.

The workmen on the dry dock at Brooklyn N. Y., have resolved to appropriate the proceeds of a day's work, which, it is said, will amount to \$800, to the subscription for the relief of Ireland.

One thousand horses are wanted at New Orleans, for the use of the Army in Mexico.

A cat died in New York, last week which had lived in one family twenty years.

An old man of 102 years and 6 months, (Robert Caldwell), died at the Alms House in this city on Thursday last. He came from Ireland in 1790.

Alexander Dumas, the celebrated French novelist, is said to be insane.

JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY.—The death of this eminent man will be lamented by multitudes beside those of his own immediate sect. A note to Mr. Allison, published in the Burlington (N.J.) Gazette, says he died "in profound peace," and adds:—
"He was taken with his last illness while in attendance on a meeting at Norwich for the relief of the poor. The morning into which the whole community was introduced, was of unusual extent. At the time of his funeral about twenty thousand persons lined the road from his late residence to the grave. His latest days were a beautiful crown to a life eminently dedicated to the service of Him who called him; and his example commends to all the exhortation which he sounded at the close of perhaps his last ministerial effort, 'Be ye also ready.'"

LONG ISLAND SOUND NAVIGATION FOR THE COMING SEASON.—We see that the Oregon and the Knickerbocker are to run to Stonington. A new line between this city and Boston, via Fall River and the Old Colony Railroad, is to be formed by the Massachusetts, and a new boat now building, to be called the Bay State. This last mentioned steamer, it is said, will be larger than the Atlantic, and is to be fitted up in a style superior to that ill-fated vessel, Messrs. Brown & Bell are building a large boat for the Norwich and Worcester line. The Oregon is being altered and improved, materially strengthened, and supplied with an additional mast. Other boats will undoubtedly be on the Sound, but the fleet here referred to are already reported.

N. Y. Express.

We understand that great scarcity exists in some parts of the interior of this State, and Illinois, in the articles of sugar and salt. This latter article particularly is in request; many farmers, thus far, having been unable to kill their hogs in consequence. The low stages of the rivers during the fall season, seem to have produced this deficiency.—St. Louis Union.

As the next thing to having wisdom ourselves, is to profit by that of others, so the next thing to having merit ourselves, is to take care that the meritorious profit by us; for he that rewards the deserving, makes himself, by that act, one of the number.

LOOK OUT FOR ALTERED BILLS.—We understand that three dollar bills of the Commercial Bank, Gratiot, (Michigan) broken bank, altered to Commercial Bank, Providence, R. I., are in circulation.

QUAKERS.—The society of Friends in Philadelphia have very charitably and very quietly sent three remittances of \$500 each, (\$7,200) for the suffering poor in Ireland, and another of \$400 has been sent by one of the committee.

We pity those who have lost their eyes, because they admit their infirmity, are thankful for our assistance, and not deny us that light which they themselves have lost. It is far otherwise with the blindness of the mind, which, although it be a calamity far more deplorable, seldom obtains that full commiseration it deserves.

SOWING TARES.—A colporteur in the Western Reserve, Ohio, says:—There is a great deal of povel, immoral, and infidel reading here. I find that families that cannot afford to pay any money for good books, can yet give from two to five dollars a year for impure and worthless publications. Do publishers and booksellers believe, that "whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap?" What a harvest of pollution and vice must be reaped from the licentious literature, scattered broad cast over the land. Into the storehouse of whose final reward shall it be gathered?

PERILS OF THE SEA.—Intelligence was received by the last arrival from Europe, that two passengers and two seamen were landed early in January, at Scilly Island, taken off by the schooner Theodore Frelinghuysen. The Providence Journal says:—
"Mr. Israel Wood, of this city, well known as a stucco worker, sailed from New York in November last, in the 'Theodore Frelinghuysen,' bound to North Carolina; and no account having subsequently been received from the vessel, it was generally supposed that she must have foundered at sea, and all hands perished. There is now too much reason to believe, that this was the fate of the vessel and residue of those on board; but we are happy to learn that Mr. Wood and his son, with two of the crew, were saved."

A letter from Mr. Wood, dated Liverpool, states that for thirty-one days after leaving New York, they were subjected to a succession of violent gales, driven a long way from the coast, their vessel much shattered, and their provisions and water nearly all consumed. On meeting an English ship, they requested to be taken off which could not then be done, in consequence of the heavy sea, but the Captain promised to lie by until better weather. Soon after which, during the night, the two vessels came together, and before they separated, Mr. Wood and his son, and two of the crew, climbed on board the ship. In the morning, the schooner could not be seen.

LOST AND FOUND.—The following story happened not a thousand miles from Independence Hall: A well-dressed, gentleman-looking personage, a few night since, having lost something on the sidewalk, knocked at a door and obtained a light to look after his missing property. Several passengers offered to assist him in his search, and asked him what he was looking for. He evaded a reply, and conjecturing that it was something valuable, the people looked round to see it found. After an hour's search, the man exclaimed that he had got it! "What is it?" cried several in a breath. "It's a cat," said the man, a little ashamed; "I didn't care anything about it, but I wanted to see where the darned thing went to!"—Phila. North American.

New York, 11 o'clock, P. M.
Thursday evening, Feb. 18th.

Latest from Mexico.

Havana dates to the 6th instant have been received at Charleston. The steamer from Vera Cruz had arrived at Havana.

Santa Anna was still reported to be at San Luis Potosi, with 22,000 men.

The clergy have refused to grant the contributions levied upon the churches, and a Pronunciamento is threatened.

The Garrison at Vera Cruz is composed of 2000 troops, who are in bad condition. They are in expectation of an attack by the American troops. The New Orleans mails are in, but they contain nothing important.

A report is in circulation at Louisville, that Thomas Marshall had killed Cassius M. Clay. Thought to be improbable.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, February 15.
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 600 Beef Cattle, 13 pairs of Working Oxen, 32 Cows and Calves, 1700 Sheep, and 72 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—Extra 6 50; first quality 5 50; second 5 25 & 5 50.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$71, 73, and 92.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$21, \$24, \$29, and \$34.

Sheep.—Sales were made at the following prices:—1 61, 1 67, 2 13, 3 12, 3 75, 5 25, and 6 00.

Swine.—Sales were not noticed, there being but few at market.

N. B.—There being a large supply of Bees at Market, the prices above were hardly sustained, and a large number remain unsold at the close of the market.

MARRIAGES.

In Washington City, 10th inst., FRANCES SCHEIDTKE, Esq. to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of W. W. Seaton, Mayor of Washington.

DEATHS.

In this town, on Saturday evening last, after an illness of about 18 hours, GEORGE B. SON of Mr. George B. Knowles, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, Mrs. CATHERINE WILLIAMS, aged 57 years.

At South Kingston, on Sunday last, HANNAH CLARK, daughter of Timothy C. Collins, of the Society of Friends, in the 14th year of her age. Nearly two years ago, she experienced the Redeemers love, and has since given to her friends the strongest evidence of a sure and certain trust, that she shall be received into the mansions of her God, to dwell with the blessed Redeemer forever.

In Providence, 11th, Mrs. ARRY A., wife of Mr. Ira N. Stanley, aged 25 years; 14th, Mr. JAMES HOWARD, aged 73; 15th, SHERIDAN PISK, Esq. aged 79 years.

At New Bedford, on the 17th inst., Miss MARY CHAMPLIN, aged 60 years, formerly of this town.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

SATURDAY, February 13.

Sch's Henry, Lynch, fm Fall River for Portland; Minerva, Davis, fm do for Philadelphia; Hulda A. West, Brown, fm New York for Providence.

SUNDAY, January 14.

Sch's Sun, Berry, fm Providence for North Carolina; Pelican, Doane, fm do for Millstone; Sloop Radcliff, Johnson, fm do for New York.

MONDAY, February 15.

Brig Sea, Norton, fm Providence for New York; Ruth, Stevens, fm Eastport for do.

Sch's Mary Langdon, Cobbs, fm St. Croix, for New York.

Sloops J. D. Fish, Simmons, fm Fall River for New York; Oscar, Godfrey, fm New York for Taunton; Hudson, Winslow, fm Warren for New Bedford; Kiana, Durfee, fm New York for Providence.

CT'd—Sch's Mary & Susan, Fullerton, Cuba.

TUESDAY, February 16.

Brig Emerald, Churchill, 30 days fm Manzanilla, Cuba, for Boston.

Sch's Doe, Sch. Freeman, fm Boston for Chocoma; Wm. Bacon, Snow, fm do for Norfolk; Arctic, Chase, fm Boston for New York.

WEDNESDAY, February 17.

Barque Croton, Souler, 17 days fm Mobile for Providence.

FRIDAY, February 19.

Bark Emigrant, Church, fm Bristol for Cuba.

Sch's Edith, Crowell, fm Providence for Baltimore; Paragon, Nickerson, fm New York for New Bedford; Congress, Higgins, fm Bristol to St. Thomas.

A light ship from Warren, came down the river this afternoon.

MARINE MEMORANDA.

At Casco, 6th inst., brig Lisbon, Smith, for do to 3 1/2 s.

At Belize, Hon. 22d ult, brig Robert Bruce Wade, for New York soon.

Feb. 16, let 25 34, ton 71 31, brig Mary Adeline, of Wells, 14 days from Bonaire for Newport, so reported.

CT'd at New Orleans, 5th, sch's A. Cadmus, Den. R. G. Grande, M. Th. Cozanne, Pennsylvania.

Sch's Engineer, Whitton, and New or, Staples, CT'd from Norfolk, the 12th for Providence.

Brig Confidence, Messer, CT'd at Havana 22d for Bahamas, to load with Molasses, for this port.

Sch's Despatch, Howland, hence, arr at Norfolk the 14th.

CT'd at New Orleans 9th, sch's St. Rosa, Read, Valachicola.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER. READ IT.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expecto-rant.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. David Jayne: I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expecto-rant) in my practice for a number of years, and am most truly, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expecto-rant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not if given in proper doses occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most other expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by. I remain yours, &c.

LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

FOR SALE.

A NEW OX CART, complete, of good stock and workmanship. Apply to

WM. D. STEWART.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at the Mill street Church:—

Wittenberg and the Reformation in Luther's absence.

Services commence at 6 1/2 o'clock.

A lecture on Temperance by Mr. BENJAMIN MEMPHIS, may be expected at the Lecture room of the Methodist Chapel on Monday evening next. Subject the "License question."

Sufferings of the Poor in Ireland.

A meeting of the Representatives of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends was held at Providence on the 3d inst., and the state of the poor in Ireland being introduced, it was concluded to recommend to the subordinate Monthly Meetings, (about 33 in number), to enter into subscriptions, in their freedom, for the relief of such, and a Committee was appointed, of whom the subscriber is one to receive whatever may be raised, either by our own members or others, and appropriate it to the purchase of provisions or breadstuffs, to be forwarded.

DAVID BUFFUM.

2d mo. 15th, 1847.

N. B. Citizens of Newport and vicinity who feel disposed to aid in alleviating the unparalleled distress in Ireland, will please send to GEORGE BOWEN or WILLIAM SHERMAN whatever they are free to bestow and they may rest assured, that the amount of their charity will be faithfully applied.—It is not expected that any portion of these contributions, will be applied to the relief of members of the society, but be applied by members solely for the relief of others.

Having observed in the last "Herald and Rhode Islander," an article upon the "Famine in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland" in which the propriety of acting as a community and convening a general meeting in Newport for the relief of the sufferers was suggested, we cannot refrain from expressing the desire we feel that the most efficient means may be adopted for bringing this subject home to the feelings of every one capable of rendering assistance to the sufferers in those sorrow stricken lands, and that all such may be induced not only to feel, but to act in their behalf.

The amelioration of extreme and perhaps hitherto unparalleled suffering in a land proudly Christian being the object, it matters little what sort of religious belief is adopted, or through what channel it may be conveyed and applied provided that it be rendered in the most expeditious and effectual manner.

But it seems requisite to correct an error into which the editor of that paper has fallen with regard to a subscription which has been circulated in this town for a few days past; and which, a truly says has met with considerable success. The error consists in stating that "The subscription was headed by many benevolent members of the Society of Friends, chiefly resident in Hopkinton and its vicinity. Now although those Friends had contributed liberally to the same object, yet their subscription had no connection whatever with the one circulated in Newport."

On the contrary, the former originated with, and the amount raised was forwarded by those individuals in their private capacity, before the other was commenced, while the latter was instituted by a meeting of the Representatives of New England Yearly Meeting of Friends held at North Providence on the 3d of the present month, with a meeting appointed a committee consisting of a large number of its own members residing in different and remote parts of New England, to promote subscriptions in their respective neighborhoods for the relief of the Irish sufferers, and direct the amount so raised to be forwarded to the central committee of Friends in Dublin, expressing what proportion was subscribed by persons not members of the Society of Friends.

The undersigned being members of said committee, in conformity with their appointment have called upon many of the inhabitants of Newport not professing with Friends, and avail themselves of this opportunity gratefully to acknowledge their kindness and liberality with which the call has already been responded to.

While we hope that other religious societies will be encouraged to make vigorous exertions, and that a public meeting of the citizens of Newport will soon be convened—a measure which some of the most influential among them know we have already endeavored to promote; yet we are still disposed to receive subscriptions from those who may incline to avail themselves of our agency for the transmission of relief to the sufferers in Ireland.

THOMAS B. GOULD.
THOMAS P. NICHOLS.
Newport, 2d mo. 19th, 1847.

LAND TO LET.

ABOUT fifty acres of superior land in Middle town, extending from the Road eastward, being a part of the farm of the late George Irish Esq., is offered to let from the 25th of March next. Apply to JOHN F. TOWNSEND, or Mrs. P. IRISH, Millstone.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1847.

STORE AND WHARF TO LET.

And possession given on the 7th of March.

THE CHAMPLIN WHARF, and a large two-story Store are to let as above. For further information enquire of the subscriber.

BENJ. A. MASON.

Feb. 20, 1847.

Probate Clerk's Office, Little Compton, Feb. 15, 1847.

WHEREAS application was this day made to this Office, for a settlement of the Account of Otis Wilbor, Executor to the will of

SUSANNA HILLIARD,

dece, with the Court of Probate.

Notice is hereby given that the settlement of said Account as aforesaid will be attended to at Court of Probate to be held at the office of the Clerk of Probate, in Little Compton, on Monday the 8th day of March next at one o'clock, P. M. where all persons interested may appear and they shall be heard.

OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

TO LET,

THE ESTATE corner of Thames street and Washington Square.—Possession given the 25th of March or sooner if desired. The House has been thoroughly repaired the past season, and contains more than 20 rooms, is well arranged for a Boarding House, its location being unassured for that business. There are 4 Sheds in the basement, which will be let with the House if desired. For terms &c., apply to

JOSEPH CASE, on the Premises.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1847.

TO LET,

THE lower part of the Gammell House, in Spring Street. For terms apply to

P. P. REMINGTON.
Newport, Jan. 23.

Sale by Public Auction.

ON TUESDAY, the 23d of February next.

BY Benjamin Congdon, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Congdon, late of Jamestown, in the county of Newport, deceased, by John S. Cottrell, of said Jamestown, guardian of the persons and estate, in this State, of the minor children of Nathaniel Cottrell, and the late Catharine G. Cottrell, his wife, dec., of the State of Michigan, and of George G. Carr, of said Jamestown, guardian in this State, of the persons and estate of the minor children of Peleg Cross, and the late Sarah Cross, his wife, dec., of the State of New York, of all the estate, both real and personal, in the said town of Jamestown, of which the said Joseph Congdon, dec., sized and possessed, consisting of his interest in the Commencement Ferry boats and other things to the same belonging, and ferry lot. Also, the lot of land front South of said Ferry place, and separated from the same by the public road. Said sale to be made by authority of law, consent of the parties interested therein, and by special Acts of the General Assembly of this State, in behalf of said Guardians,—to be made on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Conditions of the sale at the time and place.

BENJAMIN CONGDON, Adm'r.

JOHN S. COTTRELL, } Guardians.

GEORGE G. CARR, }

